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The Mercury.

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Newport, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1859, and is now in its one hundred and forty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the State, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It has large quarto pages of foreign, national, State, local and regional news, well selected advertising and valuable features, and bold deportments, touching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising very valuable to business men. \$100 a year in advances. Single copies in newspaper kiosks. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Decapitating Mercury Hall.

MAIDEN'S LUNCHEON, No. 10, N. E. C. O. P., William H. Thomas, Waiter; James H. Goldsmith, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays evening in each month.

THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Bleeding Gullie, President; Thomas Fieldhouse, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays evening in each month.

IRONWORKERS' LUNCHEON, No. 11, R. C. J. Johnson, Chamberlain; Commander: Robert B. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Books; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS' DIVISION, No. 8, D. H. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain George A. Wetherell; Everett L. Burton, Recorder; meets last Friday evening in each month.

Newport Castle, No. 707, M. W. A. A. A. Page, Vice, Constable; Charles S. Parker, Clerk; Meets 2d and last Tuesday evenings in each month.

Local Matters.

Commandery Outing.

On Labor Day, September 2 next, Washington Commandery and ladies will make a pilgrimage to Watch Hill and Westerly. The committee consisting of Sir F. B. Lawton, chairman, F. Sir David Stevens, Sirs A. E. Burford, A. L. Rodman and S. B. Gladling have arranged an interesting itinerary for the day. The commandery and ladies will leave for Wickford on the steamer General at 7 o'clock, coffee and sandwiches being served on the boat.

At 9:15 a. m., Washington Commandery will arrive at Westerly, being received by Narragansett Commandery, lines being immediately formed under direction of Narragansett Commandery, and march down Canal and High streets to Dixon House Square, down Main and Commerce streets to Commerce street wharf, where the steamer Westerly will be waiting. The ladies will be transported from railroad station to steamer under direction of special escort. The party will arrive at Watch Hill at 10:25 and will proceed to the Watch Hill House, which will be headquarters for the day.

At 11:15 there will be an exhibition of the "Capsized" drill by Capt. Davis and crew of the Life Saving Station. At 2:00 o'clock dinner will be served and after dinner the steamer Westerly will make a trip across Little Narragansett Bay.

The party will leave Watch Hill for Westerly at 5 p. m., and at Westerly will be the guests of Narragansett Commandery at Masonic Temple. Washington Commandery will leave Westerly at 8:45 arriving in Newport via the General at 10:35.

Burglary Talk.

There are so many stories of burglaries and attempted burglaries flying around Newport that the summer residents are in a state of alarm. Many of them have laid in a stock of fire-arms and ammunition and have employed extra watchmen and private detectives to guard their property. The safest method for these watchmen is to be still on the grounds during the entire night, for if the householders hear a sound outside they are apt to poke a gun out of the window and fire on suspicion. The fact that they shut their eyes before aiming acts as a safe guard to the watchmen.

The many burglary stories have a tendency towards the ridiculous. There have been some robberies, and these may have been effected by persons from without or from within. That a professional burglar, or a gang of professional burglars, should attempt to work, night after night, in a city where their presence is known and where there are ample preparations made for their reception, is too ridiculous.

Less champagne and more common sense would help to put an end to the burglary scare at once.

Mr. Otis Sleeper, who has been confined to his home by illness for some time past, has so far recovered as to be able to be at work once more.

Jamesstown's Fete.

The Annual Floral Parade and Decoration Occurred on Thursday.

Thursday of this week was Fete day at Jamestown and the little summer resort on Conanicut Island was the scene of very pretty festivities. In the early morning the weather conditions did not appear at all promising, but during the forenoon the sun appeared and until late in the afternoon the weather continued good. Before sunset the fog came in like a drizzling mist, making the surroundings very damp for outdoor entertainments.

Theerry boat from Newport was crowded on the slips about noon. There were many from this city who wanted to see the show and some were obliged to take small boats to go across in. The village was quite elaborately decorated, especially the hotels, which were gaily dressed with bunting and flags. It was generally agreed that the Thorndike had the most elaborate decorations.

The parade formed on Narragansett avenue and at 8:30 began the march through the streets. The reviewing point was Quonochontaug club and the parade returned to that point to receive the prizes.

The line was headed by mounted police, after whom came the Newport Band. Seven bicyclists in fancy costumes were the next to pass, after whom came William P. Buffum, chief marshal. Dr. McClelland's four horses, each trimmed with flowers was the first carriage and was followed by express and delivery wagons. Double carriages, victorias, drays and broughams, profusely decorated, came next, and were followed by 11 single carriages in all manner of styles, shapes and decorations, one of them being a Japanese rickshaw with two charming girls.

The Jamestown fire department turned out three pieces, highly polished and handsomely decorated. The last vehicle was an ox cart, decorated with flowers and corn stalks, with the driver wearing a red feather coat and tall hat.

The parade ended at the Quonochontaug club, where the prizes were awarded. There was also a baby show of seven tables in decorated carriages.

In the evening the celebration terminated with hops at the various hotels and at the Quonochontaug club. The Thorndike had quite a display of fireworks and other houses were illuminated with colored lanterns. At the club house, the lawn and plazas were illuminated. The attendance was large and many enjoyed the hop.

Elm Beetle War.

At a special meeting of the Council of the Natural History Society held Wednesday evening, a resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a committee of women for the purpose of raising funds and doing the work of exterminating the elm beetle. The committee appointed comprised Miss Esther M. Smith, who has given considerable study to the subject; Miss Edith Wetmore, daughter of Senator George Peabody Wetmore; Miss Anna E. Hunter, Miss Theodore Taylor, Miss Mary Edith Powell and Miss Agnes Caroline Storer. It was left with the committee to decide whether they will apply to the Park Commission and the City Council for aid in raising the necessary funds by subscription.

The Council also had before it the report of H. L. Frost, expert forester and entomologist, who had been engaged by W. Watts Sherman to look over the situation. He had found the trees of parks filled with these insects, but advised that nothing be done this season, unless there were indications of a second hatching, which is not likely in this latitude, but to be ready to act next May, when the beetles will begin to come out again, and then be advised spraying the trees liberally. He thought that \$500 would be sufficient to do all the work required, but as the beetles were scattered and would increase rapidly, it should be done thoroughly and promptly at that time.

The tax book for the town of Jamestown has just been printed at the MERCURY office. It makes a handsome book of over fifty pages. From it we learn that the total valuation of the town is \$2,652,115 real estate and \$348,178 personal property. The total tax is \$80,862.83. The rate of taxation is 80 cents on each \$100. The largest tax payer in the town is Charles Fletcher, who pays a tax on \$14,000 real and \$200,000 personal.

The Newport Artillery's summer carnival closed last Monday evening after a very successful week. Prizes will be drawn later.

Postmaster Landers has been allowed two additional clerks from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, and they have been put at work.

Mr. William P. Clarke is confined to his home by illness.

Railroad Excursions.

This year the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the various steamboat lines of the marine division have gone into the summer excursion business more extensively than ever before, and reports to the contrary notwithstanding, these excursions are more popular and better patronized than ever.

There is each week, generally on Thursday, an excursion from Boston to Newport by rail, trains running express from Boston to Newport. The number of persons carried averages between 700 and 900. Very comfortable accommodations are provided without crowding and this perhaps accounts for the unusually high class of excursions that make this trip. They are all well dressed and well mannered. Each week the Boston excursion party spends considerable money in this city for carriages, dinners, etc., in direct contrast to those who come by some other lines, bringing their lunches and traveling about on foot. These all rail excursions are of considerable benefit to Newport.

An announcement has been made in Boston of the engagement of Miss Olivia Doherty Cushing, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, to Mr. Andrew Anderson, the well-known artist. Mr. Anderson is a Newporter, who studied at the Cowles Art School in Boston, where he won a scholarship and made a reputation for himself in the world of art. After obtaining his scholarship, he went to Europe, where he devoted his time to study, and some of his paintings have received the highest praise from the best art critics. Miss Cushing is spending the summer in Newport with her parents at their villa near the Spouting Rocks.

At the torpedo station Monday afternoon the United States torpedo boat Bailey was presented with a handsome loving cup by the relatives of Admiral Bailey, who through his useful life did so much for the navy. The cup bears a likeness of Admiral Bailey and one of the boat herself. Mrs. F. E. Chatwick, who is a member of the Bailey family, made the presentation.

Mrs. Melville Hammett, formerly of this city, but who has been connected with the Columbia Theatre, Boston, Mass., for some years past, has been engaged as business manager of George W. Leclerc's Casino success, "The Casino Girl." Sixty people will be in the company and they will start on a tour early in September. They will visit San Francisco and the Pacific coast.

Mr. Crane, manager of the Newport branch of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, left for New York recently, to be manager of the company's branch there. Mr. Crane's place here will be filled by Mr. Palmer, of New York.

Mr. George A. Littlefield of Providence, formerly superintendent of schools of this city, will spend the balance of the season with his family here, having rented one of the Reinforce cottages.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was unanimously elected a second lieutenant of Company G, Twelfth regiment, National Guards, State of New York, on Tuesday evening last.

Mrs. Robert Goeltz has sailed from Europe for Newport, direct on her yacht Nahma, accompanied by her family. Her cottage on the Caves is ready for her occupancy.

The next fair of the Newport County Agricultural Society will occur on Sept. 17, 18, 19 and 20. The society is making great preparations for this event.

Mr. Albert C. Young, who broke his leg at No. 2 engine house some months ago, has so far recovered as to be able to walk with a cane.

At the 9:30 and 10:30 masses at St. Mary's church tomorrow Mullaly's orchestra will render a program of choice selections.

Miss Bertha Young and Miss Lillian Helleman have been guests of Mrs. George Young, in Providence, the past week.

The wedding of Miss Lily Oelrichs and Mr. Peter Martin will take place September 17, 1901, at St. Joseph's Church.

Miss Martha Burdick and Miss Anna M. Ellery are spending a two weeks' vacation at Whitefield, N. H.

Col. A. K. McMahon, who has been ill for some time, is again attending to his business.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Vinton, of Boston, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Pierce.

Mrs. Otis D. Sleeper and Mrs. John C. Sleeper were visitors at Jamestown the past week.

National Tennis Tournament.

Much Interest Displayed in the Championship Matches.

The National Lawn Tennis Tournament of 1901 opened at the Casino on Tuesday. The attendance on the first day is never as large as when the final matches are on, but the audiences have been of very fair size nevertheless.

The first day's play was given over to the preliminary round of singles and the play in doubles between the eastern and western champions. The singles attracted comparatively little attention and there were many defaults.

The doubles drew a large crowd to the championship court. R. D. Little and E. B. Alexander of Princeton, western champions, met Beats C. Wright and Leo E. Ware of Harvard, Eastern champions. The first set went to Ware and Wright, 6-1. The next was taken by Little and Alexander, 6-2, but they failed to get a game in the third set. On the fourth Ware and Wright took only four games but the fifth went to them again, 6-1.

There were a few good matches in single preliminary round, but no remarkable matches.

The first day's play resulted as follows:

Singles, Preliminary Round. W. J. Clothier beat C. S. Leo, 6-0, 6-1, 6-1.

R. Stevens beat C. S. Leroy, 6-1, 6-2, 6-8.

E. P. Larned beat N. Johnson, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0.

D. G. Eldridge beat G. Griswold, 2d, 6-1, 6-2, 6-6, 6-0.

W. L. Fouke beat J. J. Astor, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.

N. H. Mundy beat I. T. Burden, Jr., by default.

A. Stillman beat E. P. Fischer, by default.

J. B. Read beat K. Collins, by default.

P. Pieron beat H. A. Plummer, by default.

F. G. Mahoney beat R. C. Seaver, by default.

J. P. Paret beat C. E. Sands, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

E. C. Potter, Jr., beat D. F. Appleton, 2d, by default.

W. B. Kurtz beat R. Honey, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0.

J. C. Wright beat J. B. Pelt, 7-5, 2-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

E. K. McEnroe beat H. H. Hackett, by default.

E. W. Leonard beat E. Stille, by default.

H. E. Avery beat LeBaron Adams, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4.

R. G. Vaughan beat C. Allison, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

W. A. Larned beat T. A. McGinley, 6-0, 6-2, 6-2.

R. D. Little beat L. Wiltzarding, 6-3, 6-3, 6-6.

D. F. Davis beat S. C. Whipple, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

C. Wright beat C. L. Childs, 8-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Holcombe Ward beat G. S. Keyes, by default.

First Round.

Joseph Seabury beat Harry Oelrichs, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

Doubles, East vs. West.

I. E. Ware and Beats C. Wright, beat R. D. Little and E. B. Alexander, 6-1, 2-6, 6-0, 4-6, 6-1.

On Wednesday the first round of singles was played and some good games were seen, notably that between J. Parmley Paret and J. B. Read. Paret won the match after a long contest, there being two deuce sets.

The doubles of the day were between Dwight F. Davis and Holcombe Ward, two years' champions, and Ware and Wright, winners of the previous day's match. The match was won by Davis and Ward in three straight sets, giving them for the third consecutive time title to the championship in doubles.

The scores for Wednesday were as follows:

Doubles, National Championship. Davis and Ward beat Ware and Wright, 6-4, 9-7, 6-1.

Singles, First Round.

I. E. Ware beat D. B. Eldridge, 6-0, 6-1, 6-1.

Joseph Seabury beat Harry Oelrichs, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

H. E. Avery beat F. C. Mahoney, 8-0, 6-2, 6-1.

E. W. Leonard beat R. G. Vaughan, 4-3, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

Richard Stevens beat I. C. Wright, 8-3, 6-4, 6-0.

W. A. Larned beat F. B. Alexander, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

SWEET REVENGE

BY
Captain P. A. MITCHEL,
Author of "Chattanooga," "Chickamauga," Etc.

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CHAPTER III.

A DEFINITE OBJECT.

"W^{hat} this unlucky wound never heal?" Time flies, and I, who should be up and doing, am engrossed like a tiger walking back and forth within the limits of its enclosure."

This was my complaint as I paced my room one morning shortly after the accidental reopening of my wound. My impatience was not without cause. I had gone south, as I have said, with two objects—to find my enemy and to gather information. I had failed in finding my enemy, but had gained a complete knowledge of the points essential to the capture of north Alabama and was carrying it to the general on the day I was shot. It had occurred to me before setting out that, after fulfilling my military mission, I might still wish to continue my search for my enemy. Besides, there were other contingencies, such as arrest or mess, which needed to be provided for. I had therefore arranged that the general's favorite scout should be at Huntsville on the morning of the 1st of April to receive any communication I might find it necessary to transmit. I was prevented from meeting him as I was to send a messenger and had devised a code of signals by which he might be recognized. The appointed day was drawing near, I was not able to keep my appointment, and there was no one at hand to whom I could intrust the message.

I chafed till I had exhausted my small store of strength, then threw myself on my couch. Little Ethel came in and, like a soft ray of sunlight breaking through stormclouds, turned my thoughts into gentler channels. She held in her hand a bouquet of flowers which, it was easy to see, she intended for me, but needed encouragement to offer. I finally induced her to do so and to admit that she had been out long while looking for them for me especially. I tried to unloosen her tongue, to induce her to confide in me, but in spite of all I could do she remained shy, and there was ever present that awe she had shown before of one who had taken a life.

"Why do you look at me in that way?" I asked.

She made no reply, casting down her eyes at my brown hand, which held her clasped fingers.

"You mustn't mind me because I am obliged to fight," I continued. "These are war times. There are a great many soldiers in the land who think nothing of killing one another."

"Don't they?" She raised her eyes, wide open with surprise.

"Of course war is cruel, but—but it ends out there that is noble."

"When they kill each other?"

What puzzling questions to come from such untutored lips! I was casting about for some explanatory reply when a sudden interruption relieved my tortured mind. A negro boy dashed into the room, through it and out of another door. He was followed by the white boy I had noticed on the day of my arrival, who was screaming:

"Doggone yo', Zee; I'll break every bone in yo' consarned black body!"

The words were scarcely out when he shot through the door by which the fugitive had vanished. Little Ethel looked after him with frightened eyes, evidently dreading a catastrophe.

"Who's that?" I asked.

"Buck."

"Your brother?"

"Yes."

"Don't be alarmed. That's only a boy's passion. It won't amount to anything."

"He says such dreadful words."

"That's habit. He doesn't mean anything by it. But it's a habit that should be broken."

I soon got her quieted, and she played about her dolls, her playhouse, some pet rabbits and a book in the parlor where she kept them. How singular that war, which absorbed all about her, should have no place in her mind. Amid all the turmoil, the rumbling of cannon, the tramp of men and horses, bushwhacking, skirmishes, battles, this innocent little maid was strangely out of place. Her mother came in presently and took her away, fearing that she would annoy me. I was loath to part with her. Her healing balm had been applied to my wound so soothingly, so grateful, as was her prattle to my fevered brain and chilled heart.

They had scarcely met me when Buck stalked into the room, his boyish face as free from passion as if he had never been ruffled. He had made several attempts to visit me, notwithstanding that he had been forbidden the room. Seeing the coast clear, he slipped in unannounced and began a fire of questions:

"Does it hurt?"

"My arm? Yes, it hurts some."

"I'm glad yo' plumb hit."

"Why do you sympathize with me instead of the other? You have only seen me a few times."

This was too much for him to explain. I could see that he had developed an admiration for me, but he could not tell why.

"What did he try to kill yo' for?" he asked.

"Well, perhaps it was because my existence annoyed him."

"What did yo' want to kill him for?"

"I found it inconvenient to have him shooting at me."

"I'd like to shoot a man. I shot a rabbit once, but that's pretty small game. Pop, he won't let me have a gun yet. He says I may have one when I'm 16."

"'68" called a voice from the old sofa. An old negro woman entered and looked around.

"Buck! Yo' hidin' somethin'!" said the old negro woman.

"Yo', Buck! Yo' hidin' somethin'?" said the old negro woman.

"I'm about to interfere, but a natural distaste at giving away a fellow creature caused me to desist."

"I thought I heard dat chile talkin'."

The woman stood still a moment, but, hearing no sound, hurried out of the room. The boy popped up from his hiding place as she had gone.

"I like yo!" were the first words he uttered. "Yo' wouldn't tell on a feller, would yo'?"

"How could I when you are glad I plumb'd my enemy? Is that your meaning?"

"Yo' that's Lib."

"Nurse you from a baby?"

"You an she reckons she's goin' to nurse me all my life."

"Is yo' home Buckingham?"

"Buckingham! No; I ain't got any such doggone name as that! My name's Buckeye."

"How did you happen to get that name?"

"'Cause I was borned that."

"Where?"

"In Buckeye."

"In Ohio?"

"Reckon it's the same."

I contemplated Buck for awhile without hearing any of the questions he continued to fire at me. Why not trust him with the message? There was every reason why I should not do so except that he was devoted to me and I had no one else to send. While I was delibrating, Lib came in, surprised him, dragged him out of the room and shut the door.

I heard footsteps on the veranda, then in the hall, then ascending the staircase, as of people carrying a burden. The door had evidently been shut to prevent my seeing what was being done. For awhile there was a hurrying to and fro, and I knew that something unusual had occurred. After all had been quieted, Buck, who had meanwhile escaped from his dusky captor, slipped back to forbidden ground.

It occurred to me that I could draw from Buck the solution of the recent commotion, but what passed under the roof of my friends was no concern of mine, and I scoured to get it from a mere boy. But I wished to test Buck's

power of retconce. Ten to one he had been instructed not to talk to me about the mysterious occurrence.

"Buck," I asked, "who came to the house awhile ago?"

"Wasn't anybody came to the house awhile ago?"

"A sick man, wasn't it?"

"No, he wasn't sick."

"I thought you said no one came?"

"No one did."

"Of course no one came; he was earned."

"If yo' know so much about it, Mr. Brandystone, what's the use o' askin' me?"

"You admit that whoever he was he wasn't sick?"

"Of course he wasn't sick. How could he be sick if he wasn't anybody?"

There was a sudden rustling in the hall, and Helen swept into the room, her eyes flashing fire.

"Buck, leave the room!" she commanded in an uncertain tone. Buck gave a glance at his sister, which told him he had better obey, and walked out reluctantly.

"You have been listening," I said curtly.

"I have not. I was coming through the hall and heard your last remark."

"And you infer that I was trying to get a secret which does not at all concern me?"

"I most assuredly do."

"You are mistaken. I care no more for what occurs in this house than for the color of the dress you happen to wear. I had another object in questioning your brother."

"I dare say you had."

"I wished to discover if he could keep a secret."

"I dare say you did."

"I have intended nothing dishonest."

"Fudge!" She snapped her fingers and her eyes at the same time.

"You don't believe me. Very well, I don't believe that you were not eavesdropping."

"I was not eavesdropping," she cried hotly. "You have the word of a southern lady."

"And I was not trying to get your secret. You have the word of a—"

stopped short. I had run ahead a step. She gave me a glance of contempt and triumph. Her head was up, a little to one side, her nostrils dilated, her breath slow and measured.

"Miss Stanforth," I said—I was near betraying what demanded secrecy—"I will prove to you before night—no, not before night, but soon—that I had another object. I will no longer remain in a house the inmates of which—" I made a step toward the door.

"Mr. Brandystone?"

"Miss Stanforth?"

"In addition to sailing under false colors you are now going to endanger your life by—"

"Fudge! What is yo' life to you?" I snapped my fingers.

"A good deal just now. It is unpleasant to have a person die on one's hands."

I was in no condition for this encounter. A boozing was going on in the room, a drinking session to my

yo' liver troublin' the gentlemen. Come out o' dar! I knows wha' yo' alr!"

I was about to interfere, but a natural distaste at giving away a fellow creature caused me to desist.

"I thought I heard dat chile talkin'."

The woman stood still a moment, but, hearing no sound, hurried out of the room. The boy popped up from his hiding place as she had gone.

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Perfect Health

is within the reach of almost every woman. The weakness, nervousness and irritability from which so many women suffer is in general due to disease of the delicate venereal organism. When the disease is cured the general health is re-established.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It promotes regularity, drives disagreeable and excelling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. When these diseases are cured, headache, backache, nervousness and weakness are cured also.

"I was very weak and nervous when I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' about a year ago," writes Mrs. M. C. Ryerson, of Oxford Street, Woodstock, Ont., "and had taken medicine from a physician all the time, but it seemed to make me feel much worse. Mr. Ryerson was so bad (so my doctor told me), and my nerves were in such a state, that I could not start at the least task, and I could not do all that was necessary to do any of my own housework, and to keep help of the house. Now I suffer, God and myself alone know. I was greatly discouraged when I commenced taking your medicines, but the first bottle seemed to help me, so I took another. I am now perfectly well, and a friend of 'Golden Medical Discovery' also has sent me two sets of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pills, also two sets of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pills. I can highly recommend these medicines to all who suffer as I did. I never had better health than I now enjoy, and it is all owing to Dr. Pierce's medicines."

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3-14

PARIS' CURIOUS COUNTESS.

The Left Five Plates Full of Beautiful and Curious Things to Her Helps.

I know not why, but the Trivigne and the Olduini family inherit the goods and chattels of the late Countess de Castiglione. They are endless, highly suggestive and stored away in four different and expensive boxes that she rented in different parts of Paris. She held them all for years. For one of them (the one in the Rue Castiglione) she paid a rent of 18,000 francs—a lot for a lady who was often obliged to borrow money and run up a heavy bill at her restauranteur's. They were rented in her own name. But she disdained to the concierge all relationship to the countess of the same name who resided at the corner of the Place Vendome. This multiplicity of boxes secured her possibly more liberty. And then she was so capricious that she liked to be a good deal on the move without the trouble of travelling. Five yards of paper, it is said, were collected in the different flats and sent to the Italian embassy. It appears that it has been there decided, with the consent of the heirs, to burn them. There must be good reading in some of the letters she received. But how get at them in the masses of paper? A basket which was "to be burned after death," and deposited by her at Rothschild's bank, has also been sent to the Italian embassy.

Not a single drawing, photograph or other image of herself escaped destruction in her lifetime, says the London Truth. But casts of her feet were found in the collections of her satin shoes and slippers. The casts were to prove that the feet were not as the shoes, and, indeed, that the latter were an easy fit. All her personal effects were doctored. A good deal of the history of her time might, I dare say, be learned from the doctored. A parcel of 60 fans, each of considerable size, was found in a box with a quantity of gold-headed and jeweled combs and purses de luxe. A jeweled cane was a gift of an emperor. I dare say he would, when he gave it, have liked to offer her a scepter. Card cases, bonbonnières, pocket mirrors set in gold and jeweled like old-fashioned snuff boxes were found in upon her in 1860 and 1867. But she seems to have disdained them and thrust them aside. Her "religious"生活习惯 were added to by the late pope and Cardinal Antonelli. But the present pope seems to have escaped her influence, no docket, or cross, collar, chalice or amulet speaking of its having come from him. I am told that at the zenith of her career she asked for the golden rose, and that hopes were held out that it would be sent to her. After all, Queen Isabella received the golden rose.

Among the discoveries made in one of the five houses was that of a pawn ticket for 180,000 francs' worth of jewelry, including a missing necklace worth 250,000 francs. After she lost her son her great occupation was to classify all the treasures she had heaped up in her different flats. It is said that there were enough to have made the fortunes of all the residents of Paris.

Walking sticks or canes were a good deal used by fashionable ladies when the countess de Castiglione began to collect them. This mode coincided with the first severe attack of rheumatism from which Empress Eugenie suffered. The (then) princess of Wales was also accidentally lame, and had to use two sticks when walking.

The lingerie is of incredible fineness, but might not be valued by a pretty actress, as it is, if beautifully, still sparingly embroidered. It is more exquisite than luxuriant, and not in the Italian taste. Italian ladies are fond of showy things. The laces include old Venetian rose guipure, one piece of which and a fan bear the initials of Catherine Cornaro (is that the name?) who gave Cyprus to the republic of Venice and was elected dogeza.

Street Car Amusements.

This is one of the car stories which it is a pleasure to hear occasionally. The woman belonged to the lower class. Her hands were unmanicured—very much so—and her fingers covered with rings. She was a large, aggressive woman, who looked as if under all circumstances she could take care of herself. Unfortunately, such women do not limit themselves to getting merely their rights. They are apt to encroach upon the liberties of others. This, at any rate, is a car practice, and the woman, like other men and women of better breeding, was sitting sideways on the seat and monopolizing at least a seat and a half. She was sitting in this way when a gentleman entered the car. He was a gentleman, and entered quietly, walked up the car quietly, and took a seat which caused him to be beside the woman. But carefully as he took his seat he accidentally touched the woman on the shoulder. She turned upon him like a tiger.

"Do you mean to kill me?" she cried, savagely.

He lifted his hat and answered in a courteous tone while the passengers who had seen the incident listened eagerly.

"It would give me great pleasure to go to your funeral, madame, for then there would be one less rude woman in the world!"—N. Y. Times.

Thibet's Dead Son.

Among the most important scientific results of Mr. Sven Hedin's explorations in Thibet is the discovery of an extensive "dead sea," having many characteristics in common with that of Palestine. It is so intensely saline that oars used in it soon become coated with crystals. It is believed that the bed of the sea is one huge crust of salt.—St. Louis Republic.

Schedule for Hubby.

De Kanter—I tell you my wife was mad when she let me in last night. Lushman—I suppose you promised to come home earlier yesterday.

De Kanter—No, she made me promise I'd stay out an hour or so later, so the servant girl could take me in with the milk.—Philadelphia Press.

HELPS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Odd Bits of Domestic Lore That May Come in Handy in Their Daily Duties.

To make a delicious cucumber salad, pare the cucumbers and put them into ice water. Whip one and one-half cupfuls of cream, and fold into it four tablespoonsfuls of lemon juice, the same quantity of horseradish, a teaspoonful of salt and two or three dashes of paprika. Stand this dressing on the ice. Just before serving, dry the cucumbers in a napkin. Cut them in thin slices; dress with oil, vinegar, salt and pepper, and arrange on a bed of lettuce. Cover with the whipped cream, and send this mayonnaise to the table in a bowl, says the New York Tribune.

The time is at hand when lemonade will again be wanted. The best is made of boiling water. Squeeze the juice from three large or four small lemons into an earthen bowl. Add two tablespoonsfuls of granulated sugar and the grated rind of one lemon. Turn in four cupfuls of boiling water and cover closely. When it is cool, stand on the ice until chilled.

For a cleaning fluid nothing is better than gasoline or naphtha. Either can be obtained in my village, and will be less trouble than a mixture that has to be packed. In using gasoline or naphtha, apply it with a soft wooden cloth to the soiled spot, and rub lightly until it is dry. It is a good idea to follow up the application with a general light rubbing over the surrounding part of the garment. Then let it hang in the air until the odor has gone.

To make a filling for veni puffs put one-half cupful of veal stock and one-half cupful of cream into a saucepan over the fire. In another pan melt one tablespoonful of butter and add to it one tablespoonful of flour. When this mixture is smooth, add to it the hot stock and cream and stir until it thickens. Season with salt and pepper, and add the beaten yolks of two eggs. As soon as these are smooth turn in one cupful of sliced cold cooked veal, and when it is heated through fill the patte cases. To vary the seasoning two or three tablespoonsfuls of chopped canned mushrooms may be used, or one tablespoonful of onion juice or two of minced parsley. Some people like a few capers. Only puff paste is suitable for the patte cases, as pie paste, be it ever so nice, will not rise to the required thickness.

A VICTIM OF CONSCIENCE.

Conscientious Man Who Did Things in Near Right on the Conscience.

"I want to tell you," said the talkative man at the corner table in the cafe, relates the Detroit Free Press, "that some men have a malignant sense of duty, and it perverts their actions, sometimes dangerously.

"I have a neighbor afflicted in that way. One of the nicest fellows you ever saw, but cranky, don't you know, I'll illustrate. He had his porch floor painted the other day, and the man who did the job said that the paint must be given at least four days in which to dry. The steps were barricaded and a big-lettered sign put up.

"The next morning a velvet-footed kitten was trotting across the forbidden territory, when my neighbor saw it. His only idea was that he must get that kitten off the paint, and forth he rushed. It was a playful kitten, and seemed sport. It kept just out of reach and pleasantly challenged pursuit until hard pressed, when it would scot up a pillar and return when it saw an opening.

"Here, boys," he shouted to a couple of youngsters passing on their way to school, "lend a hand!" They did, and, of course, boys began to rally from every angle. The policeman joined in the chase and by the time kitty was captured that porch floor looked as if it had been gone over with a spring-tooth harrow. But neighbor had only been bent on doing his whole duty.

"He rushed to church one morning in a gray smoking jacket, a plug hat and a pair of 'hopper-heeled' slippers, because he knew it was wrong to be late. He agreed to look after my lawn while I was away last summer, and spanked every child in the neighborhood for disregarding his 'Keep Off the Grass' sign, printed on a shingle and hoisted on a split stick. I haven't succeeded in squaring him with all the offended parents yet, but he says that if I want him to care for the lawn next time I'm away he'll make a better job of it. Most conscientious fellow I ever saw, but he'll do something desperate yet."

For Restlessness.

Here's a new idea for curing the children's restlessness. A restless, peevish, imaginative youngster, who seems equally unable to become interested in studies or pleasures, is a constant trial both in school and at home. Here is an original cure that will often prove helpful. Said a teacher the other day: "When I find a pupil restless and out of temper, with flushed face and generally heated look, I send him out to let cold water run on his wrists. In a few minutes he comes back cool and calm. The circulation is quickly affected by an application to the wrists. In a chill a nurse will put hot compresses at the pulse with excellent results or bathe the wrist with camphor to revive from a fainting fit; and this gave me the idea of reducing the temperature of a restless, irritable pupil."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Rhubarb Butter Pudding.

One pint sweet milk, one egg, a little salt, flour to make a thin batter, one teaspoonful of baking powder, added to the flour. Lastly stir in one cupful chopped rhubarb. Bake in a moderately quick oven. Serve with a sweet sauce.—Ladies' World, New York.

Hereditary.

We bought little Pereval some pretty "new shoes," said the proud mamma, "and the dear little darling was so fond of them that he insisted on sleeping with them on."

"Ah, yes," observed the sarcastic uncle. "That shows that he inherits at least one of his father's characteristics."—Baltimore American.

COOLING DRINKS OF CUBA.

Many of the Most Popular Are Now Alcoholic and Contain the Purest Fruit Juices.

Americans have long enjoyed the distinction throughout the world of being the most skillful of all compounders of liquid beverages, yet they have been compelled to acknowledge that they do not know all that is to be learned in that line. The dispensers of liquid refreshment in Cuba have been able to teach them a lesson or two, says the Chicago Chronicle.

Our soldiers in Cuba were not long in testifying their appreciation of the cooling beverages peculiar to the island. The Cubans are temperate. Many of their most popular drinks are nonalcoholic. In this many of them will probably become common. The native island rum and brandy are practically the only intoxicating beverages used. Light wines are drunk, but only with meals. The popular drinks, however, are the "refrescos," which are long, soft and cooling. The most popular is the "maranjo," composed of slices of orange, a little lime, seltzer, ice and sugar.

A popular variation consists of a stew of cold fruits, containing sliced pine, mango, orange, lime, pear, seltzer, ice and sugar. Acquainted to the taste of this nature the Cubans serve the whisky drinking of the Americans with disgust.

In the interior of the island the popular drink is the "ceiba," made of sweetened barley water slightly fermented. "Agnaz," another drink consumed in large quantities, is made of the juice of unripe grapes, sweetened with honey and diluted with seltzer. Drunks slightly fermented are used in a great variety of flavors. "Orifpina," which goes in this class, is a pungent fermented mixture of pineapple and sweetened with honey. "Yacumayu" is a strong, heavy cider used in comparatively small quantities.

No list of Cuban drinks would be complete without the mention of the "panade." This drink was one of the first adopted by the American soldiers.

It consists of the whites of eggs beaten with sugar, dried and sorred in little cakes or rolls. Every bakery shop in Cuba displays a pile of these frothy little cakes. A glass of "panade" is made by putting one or more of these cakes in a glass of milk.

The best of the regular alcoholic drinks made in Cuba is "Bacardi" rum.

It is a thin, pale, amber-colored liquor and is claimed to be particularly adapted to warm climates. It is drunk with seltzer and is said to leave no unpleasant after effects in the hottest weather.

WHERE CAPT. COOK DIED.

Interesting Description of Kauai Taken from "Diary in the Pacific."

And later we have come to a great bank of black rock running out to sea, and precipices of one color, which is where Cook was killed and where they have put up a little monument to him. This is Kauai. We try the land, for the roll of the ship is disagreeable as it waits and we run in over the transparent water. It is too deep just by the landing for anchorage. These jump from light aquamarine to the color of a peacock's breast in the shadow. We go up the black lava that looks as if it had been run out on the road, not under it, and sit in the shade a moment, and exchange a few words with our fellow passengers now on land—a little flock of tattered children and mother and our "chieftess." And it is hot—the heights have shot off the wind and all is baking. Horses and donkeys, saddled, stand about near the shadow of fences, left to themselves, while the cargo is landed. Higher up on the heights, some planters tell us, it

WITHOUT DISSENT

River Textile Workers
Will Resist a Cutdown

Other News of Interest From Various
Parts of New England States.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 10.—The determination of the textile workers in the Fall River print cloth mills to strike at the attempt to cut wages about 14 per cent. it was voted last night at the Textile council. The sentiment of the council was crystallized in unanimous, passed, to recommend to each organization affiliated to resist an attempt to reduce wages, as the proposition now is "industrially and injudiciously" in the present condition of the cotton manufacturing business; that it behoves every operative to resist the reduction to the fullest extent, the council believing it to be for their own good and for the good of their successors.

The council met in special session and had been discontinued, as everyone knew the feeling entertained by the members as individuals. The council is composed of three delegates from each textile union, or 16 members in all, representing all the crafts in the print mills. The council has no power to order action, as it is purely an advisory body, but its suggestion have great weight with the unions.

Police Officer Fuddy Beaten
Boston, Aug. 16.—Pelted with stones and clubs, his helmet broken and his face streaming with blood, Patroliano Maguire, though unarmored, last night fought John Edwards in the patrol wagon after a desperate struggle with a mob of West End toughs. The riot took place when the patrolman was en route to eject Edwards from a barroom. Shouting to enter, Maguire was set upon by the crowd, who struck him in front and tackled him from behind, but, unashamed of this, the patrolman finally managed to get inside and put the twisters in the lumen. Maguire decided to tell the man, and the battle began anew. Three times the crowd rushed upon him, and three times the plucky patrolman went down. His helmet was crushed into a shapeless mass, and his clothes were torn almost into ribbons. A fusillade of bricks then began. Repeatedly Maguire was struck about the head and face. The blood streamed down from his uncovered head, drenching his collar and coat, but though it all the plucky officer held his own until the clanging gong announced the approach of the patrol wagon.

Woman Battled With Thief
Jewett City, Conn., Aug. 10.—A thief secured \$25 from the residence of William Gibson, a farmer, yesterday, entering while the members of the family were temporarily absent. Mrs. Gibson, returning, met the man in the doorway, and, after a plucky struggle, in which she was almost strangled, forced him to give up a watch which he had in his hand. The man then fled, and it was not until her husband arrived that Mrs. Gibson discovered the loss of the money.

Pleasure Yacht Grounded
Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 16.—Steam yacht Chimera of the New York Yacht club, from Boston for Portsmouth, went around on a sand bank off the coast of Rye, N. H., in a thick fog. There were 30 persons on board, but there was no excitement among them. A life-saving crew remained alongside for nearly an hour, when the first attempt to back the yacht off proved successful, and she was again floated into deep water.

Boat May Result Fatally
Lowell, Mass., Aug. 16.—John Dion was defeated in the ninth round of what was to have been a 10-round bout with Charlie Armstrong before the Knickerbocker club last night. Dion was removed to St. John's hospital, where his condition is pronounced as critical. Desmond and Armstrong are charged with being principals in a prize fight, and the others with aiding and abetting.

Boat May Result Fatally
Newport, R. I., Aug. 16.—The future of the Laramie yacht Independence is still in doubt. If the craft is not invited to sail in the Larchmont and Seawanhaka club races, Captain Haff says she will be sent around the race to Boston, there to remain in full sailing trim until the end of the month, at which time she will go out of commission.

Caught in Canada
Skowhegan, Me., Aug. 16.—James Murphy and Fred Burke were compelled to face here last night by order of Trial Justice Whitney. The men who arrested by citizens of Jackman who had pursued them many miles into Canada. The men are charged with the burglary of a store at Jackman.

Copper Mines Change Hands
Ellsworth, Me., Aug. 16.—A deal has just been closed by which the copper mines in Blue Hill pass to the control of two New York syndicates. Preparations for working the mines already has been commenced.

Raynor Will Act for Schley
Baltimore, Aug. 16.—Isidore Raynor, attorney general for Maryland, has been named as one of the attorneys for Rear Admiral Schley in the hearing before the court of inquiry.

State Postoffice Funds
Havana, Aug. 16.—E. P. Thompson, formerly postmaster at Havana, was yesterday found guilty of embezzling state fee funds, and sentenced to six years imprisonment, or to a fine of \$1000 as an alternative.

Negro Burned For Assast
Savannah, Ga., Aug. 12.—The negro who attempted an assault on the wife of a railroad section master, near Yer's Station on July 26, was burned to a cinder near the scene of his crime Saturday night.

Nelson Beats McEachern
Springfield, Mass., Aug. 16.—Johnny Nelson defeated Araldo McEachern in a 1-mile motor-paced race at the Coliseum last night, winning by eight laps, 33:12 4-5. The Canadian seemed exhausted after the third mile.

GROWS MORE SERIOUS

Rebels Cause Sympathizers With
Columbian Government to Suffer
Colon, Colombia, Aug. 16.—Raids continue almost daily or nightly along the railway line, owing to the entire absence of military protection. Last night Matachin was again raided, and cattle belonging to sympathizers with the government were stolen. Two women have been kidnapped at Gorgon station, and the Chinese there were pillaged. On most occasions of this character the Chinese are the chief sufferers. Consequently they are daily transferring provisions and merchandise to Panama, thus intensifying want and suffering along the line.

Armed guards still accompany each passenger train. The presence of the French cruiser *Suquet* tends to allay uneasiness, and the arrival of the United States gunboat *Melville* is now awaited.

Beyond the loss of dynamite and powder the railroad has sustained no injury, and traffic across the Isthmus continues without interruption, although far fewer local passengers are now crossing.

The government is concentrating troops from the more remote provinces. Telegraphic communication with coast points is interrupted. General Alvaro has not yet returned to Colon, but he is expected at any moment with reinforcements. Troops continue to patrol both ends of the Isthmus at night.

May Be Needed at Isthmus

Washington, Aug. 16.—The navy department has been informed of the arrival of the protected cruiser *Philadelphia* of San Francisco from Samoa. The arrival of the *Philadelphia* renders available another vessel for service at the Isthmus of Panama, in the event it is deemed necessary to make a naval demonstration there.

All Ready For Business

Norfolk, Aug. 16.—The gallant *Malibou* left Norfolk for Colon this morning with a full complement of marines and with plenty of supplies and ammunition.

Buried Alive For Week

Boston, Aug. 12.—A negro, who was placed under hypnotic control a week ago, and buried in a grave dug in the basement of a theater in this city, was restored to consciousness Saturday evening, after being exhumed. He awoke apparently in good health, but with an aching void in the region of the stomach from a six-days' fast. During the week the police tried to have the man exhumed, but the theatre proprietor declined to interfere, and the Judge before whom the matter was brought took the case under advisement.

Death Rather Than Jail Sentence

Lowell, Mass., Aug. 11.—Katie Connors committed suicide by hanging in a cell in the police station in this city yesterday afternoon. In court she was charged with drunkenness and received a sentence of four months in jail. While waiting to be removed to the jail, she cut up her mattress and hanged herself to the door. She came to this city about a week ago. It is understood that her home was in Montpelier, Vt.

World Risk Life For Science

Denver, Aug. 13.—In view of the interest taken in the question of whether or not animal tuberculosis can be communicated to human beings, T. L. Monson, state dairy commissioner of Colorado, has offered himself as a subject for a thorough test of the matter, provided a suitable annuity for his family shall be assured in case of fatal results. Mr. Monson is a strong believer in Dr. Koch's theory.

Saloon Keepers Sued

Bladensburg, Md., Aug. 16.—Selina Bolayvert, wife of Arthur Bolayvert, yesterday brought suit in \$2000 against Joseph Petrin, Nelson Provencher, and B. A. Kenison on the ground that they sold liquor to her husband, thus depriving her of his support, owing to intoxication. The trial is set for the September term of the supreme court.

A Motor Funeral

London, Aug. 16.—The first motor funeral on record occurred yesterday at Coventry, on the occasion of the interment of an old employee of one of the automobile companies. The horse was a specially constructed six-horse-power car. All the three cars used were draped with black.

He Looked Like Blondin

Richfield Springs, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The arrival of Detective Rhodes from Boston entirely cleared one Max Miller of New York, who was held by Deputy Sheriff Towne as Blondin. Miller bears the closest resemblance to Blondin of any man yet suspected.

Dimmick Under Heavy Bonds

San Francisco, Aug. 12.—The bonds of Walter N. Dimmick, former chief clerk of the United States mint, who is under arrest charged with embezzling \$30,000, have been placed at \$37,000. He is in custody of the secret officers.

Thirty-Day Fast Completed

Farmington, Me., Aug. 15.—Fred H. Butterfield yesterday completed a 30-day fast, taking a little nourishment. He lost 33 pounds in weight, but his general health is good. His experiment was due to stomach trouble.

Fought His Way Through Flames

Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 15.—Charles Bean, employed at the Brattleboro Gas Light company's plant, went into the inner section of the gas house to close the naphtha tank, after 6000 gallons of naphtha had been drawn from a tank car. On returning the outer room was ablaze, and he had to run through the flames. His clothing was burned off and his body was horribly burned. His condition is serious.

Insanity Plea Disposed Of

Portland, Me., Aug. 14.—The full bench of the state supreme court has handed down an opinion in the Bradford Knight murder case. The respondent was tried for the killing of Mamie Small at Gardiner, and convicted of murder in the first degree. Exceptions were taken on the ground of insanity. The opinion just rendered disposes of the plea and affirms the verdict.

A SHARP CENSURE

Evans Used Abusive Language
Toward Chandler

Showed Lack of Courtesy Which
Should Characterize an Officer

Washington, Aug. 12.—The navy department has acted upon the complaint made by William E. Chandler against Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. It has reprimanded the admiral, and the following letter has been addressed to him:

"The Hon. William E. Chandler, president of the Spanish treaty claims commission, lately a senator of the United States, and formerly secretary of the navy, has complained to the department, as you are aware, of certain strictures upon himself in your book entitled 'A Sailor's Log.'

"The strictures in question are in the nature of aspersions upon the official conduct of the then (1881) secretary of the navy.

"The text of your book it is not necessary here to recite. Nor is it needful to ask of you an explanation why you felt yourself justified in publishing what you have. It is obvious to any reader that you spoke offensively of Secretary Chandler's action, that you impugn his motives and otherwise traduce him in respect to orders given you by the secretary in the discharge of duties of his office.

"You are informed that the deliberate publication of yours has justly incurred the displeasure of the department. For an officer thus to attack a former head of the navy department because of orders given to him by that official, is to abandon the courtesy that should always characterize an officer of the United States navy. If tolerated, it would unquestionably prove subversive of discipline. It would tend to bring the office itself into disrepute. The net is more reprehensible, in this instance, because of your long experience in the service.

"It has become my duty, therefore, to censure you for this breach of the obligation imposed upon you as a commissioned officer of the United States navy, which I accordingly do.

"A copy of this letter will be furnished to the Hon. William E. Chandler."

Former Secretary Chandler was notified of the action of the department in the following letter:

"Referring to recent correspondence upon the subject of alleged strictures made by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans upon the conduct and motives of the secretary of the navy in 1881, published in his book entitled 'A Sailor's Log,' I have the honor to inform you that the department regards this action of Admiral Evans as deserving of reprobation.

"Accordingly, the department has censured that officer, as will appear from a copy of a letter to him of this date, herewith enclosed."

Admiral Evans has acknowledged under date of Aug. 10, 1901, his receipt of the letter of Acting Secretary Buckley.

It is the understanding of the navy department that the action taken closes the incident. This is certainly so, so far as the department is concerned, and if anything further is done it will have to be on the initiative of Admiral Evans, in asking for a court of inquiry, or of Mr. Chandler.

The right of the navy department to administer a reprimand without waiting for the finding of a court has been in question at times, but it is said the precedents leave no doubt that this right exists.

Clandestine's Story in

Boston, Aug. 12.—Now that the action of the navy department in the Chandler-Evans controversy has been made public, Mr. Chandler has given out a copy of his letter, under date of July 15, calling the navy department's attention to Rear Admiral Evans' statements in his book. The letter is of considerable length, and Mr. Chandler gives in detail an explanation of many things criticized by Evans, after calling the department's attention to the alleged inaccuracies. The letter concludes as follows:

"When I examine the aforesaid book, 'A Sailor's Log,' my pride in the glory which came to my country through the naval victories of the war with Spain is unbound, and when I read his frank admissions that he, almost alone, in 1882, changed our naval construction from wooden to steel ships, and thus originated our new navy; in December, 1897, induced Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to prepare the navy for the approaching storm of war; in 1898 persuaded you with Mr. Roosevelt's assistance, to provide our fleet in Cuban waters with torpedo boats, destroyers and guard boats; and, above all, on July 3, 1898, commanded the battleship Iowa, discovered Cervera's fleet coming out of Santiago harbor and destroyed it, I feel that liberal allowances should be made by all true Americans for any mistakes in the smaller transactions of life which may be made by our greatest self-confessed and self-records naval hero of the war of 1898."

Mrs. Nation Sued For Divorce

Medicine Lodge, Kan., Aug. 10.—David Nation, through his attorney, yesterday brought suit for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Carrie Nation, the temperance crusader. The petitioner, who is now visiting in Iberia, Okla., alleges that his wife held him up to public ridicule, neglected her family duties and abandoned his home.

Royal Match Not Unlikely

London, Aug. 10.—Although it is understood that the arrival of Frederick William, the German crown prince, in England today is the fulfillment of a long-delayed promise, the rumor is revived that it is in connection with a matrimonial suit for the hand of one of the daughters of the Duke of Connaught.

Scandalous Results of Collision

Boston, Aug. 15.—In consequence of a rear-end collision between construction and passenger cars at Canton last night, Cornelius Quill, motorman of the construction car, was brought to a hospital here with both legs broken, and Perry Strong, his assistant, has one leg broken and his left heel severed. Three passengers were slightly injured.

CUP GOES TO CANADA

American Sailors Outpaced by the
Men Handling the Invader

Chicago, Aug. 16.—The Canadian yacht Invader won again yesterday in a grand race, and the Canada's cup goes back across the border. Captain Thompson and the crew of the defeated *Cadillac* are crestfallen at the result of the international sailing match. They were beaten at all points of the game by the more skillful Canadians.

Both the Chicago and Columbia yacht clubs challenged immediately for the cup. The Rochester Yacht club also challenged, and so did two Detroit yacht clubs.

That Captain Jarvis and his skilled and well-trained crew deserve most of the credit for the Invader's success is the almost unanimous opinion of experienced yachtsmen. Those who have held that a Hurley outboard is invincible in the 35-foot class found it hard to acknowledge that the creation of the Massachusetts designer and builder is inferior to a Hurley boat—an English cutter built by an English designer—and they give Captain Jarvis and his men all the credit.

Receiver For Phillips Company

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Under proceedings in voluntary bankruptcy, the Chicago Title and Trust company was lost night.



GEORGE H. PHILLIPS,
appointed temporary receiver for the
George H. Phillips Grain company.
Mr. Phillips will not oppose the receiver-
ship.

A Custard Pie Riot

Norway, Me., Aug. 14.—The Hartford Custard Pie association, of which John D. Long is a member, had a plenty and pie spread at Swan lake yesterday. The secretary of the navy was to have occupied the seat of honor at the table on which the work of art was a great cluster of custard pies, but he was not present. There were enough of these pies to supply the full appetite of 400 pie-eaters, who had come to the town for old home week, or to take their summer outing with the association.

Alleged Assault With Bottle

Boston, Aug. 14.—Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy is at the city hospital suffering from a compound fracture of the skull, caused, it is alleged, by a whisky bottle in the hands of her husband, Joseph. McCarthy is under arrest, charged with assault and battery, but judging from the woman's critical condition he will have to answer to a more serious charge. The couple lived at 31 Edensor street, and it is said that quarrels have been frequent between them.

Resident of New York

Boston, Aug. 12.—Now that the action of the navy department in the Chandler-Evans controversy has been made public, Mr. Chandler has given out a copy of his letter, under date of July 15, calling the navy department's attention to Rear Admiral Evans' statements in his book. The letter is of considerable length, and Mr. Chandler gives in detail an explanation of many things criticized by Evans, after calling the department's attention to the alleged inaccuracies. The letter concludes as follows:

"When I examine the aforesaid book, 'A Sailor's Log,' my pride in the glory which came to my country through the naval victories of the war with Spain is unbound, and when I read his frank admissions that he, almost alone, in 1882, changed our naval construction from wooden to steel ships, and thus originated our new navy; in December, 1897, induced Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to prepare the navy for the approaching storm of war; in 1898 persuaded you with Mr. Roosevelt's assistance, to provide our fleet in Cuban waters with torpedo boats, destroyers and guard boats; and, above all, on July 3, 1898, commanded the battleship Iowa, discovered Cervera's fleet coming out of Santiago harbor and destroyed it, I feel that liberal allowances should be made by all true Americans for any mistakes in the smaller transactions of life which may be made by our greatest self-confessed and self-records naval hero of the war of 1898."

They are Nature's Danger Signals.

Only when light is gone is the best time to travel. It is to the light that we can give the early help and our advice is free. If you don't know where we tell you.

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PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1901.

The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered sequentially from the General Laws, Revised of 1854.

CHAPTER 83.
AN ACT In Amendment of and In Addition to Chapter 170 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Private and Several Oyster Fisheries."
(Passed March 29, 1901.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. There shall be elected by the general assembly, in grand committee, the commissioners of shell fisheries, one from each county, who shall hold office for the term of five years and until their successors, respectively, shall be elected and qualified to act. Any vacancy that may occur in said office, with the general assembly, if not in session, may be filled by the governor until such time as a new session is elected by the general assembly, in grand committee, to fill such vacancy, shall be qualified to act. Any person elected by the general assembly to fill such vacancy, shall hold office for the unexpired term of the person whose place is elected to fill it. They shall have power and authority to elect a clerk and (possibly) a notary public. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as to affect the term of office of the present commissioners of shell fisheries, who shall continue to hold their office for the term for which they were elected.

Sec. 2. The said commissioners shall be entitled to receive, in addition to their compensation, a sum equivalent to the duties of their office, shall severally give a bond, with sureties satisfactory to the general treasurer, in the sum of one thousand dollars, with a sufficient fidelity to faithfully perform the duties of the office.

Sec. 3. The said commissioners shall make an annual report to the general assembly at its January session of their duties and the condition of this department of the public service, including a detailed statement of all money received and expended on account thereof.

Sec. 4. The said commissioners shall have an office in the state house in the city of Providence, where the maps, charts, books, papers, and other property connected with said commissioners shall be kept.

Sec. 5. Each of said commissioners shall, by virtue of his office, make complaints for any violation of the laws of this state relating to shell fisheries, and of any subsequent amendments thereto, without giving recognition or notice to the same.

Sec. 6. The said commissioners may appeal such disputes as they shall deem necessary for the detection and prosecution of any violation of the laws of this state relating to shell fisheries. Each of said deputies appointed as special constables shall be, by virtue of his office, a special constable, and as such deputy, may, without warrant, arrest any person found violating any of said laws, and detain him for prosecution not exceeding twenty-four hours, and may seize any boat or vessel used in such violation, together with his tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all implements belonging thereto. Said commissioners may make all necessary regulations for the enforcing of said laws, and they shall be allowed their actual disbursements made in carrying the same into effect.

Sec. 7. Said commissioners may, unless otherwise by statute prohibited, agree to lease or let the name of the state, by public auction or otherwise, to any suitable person, being an inhabitant of this state, any place of land within the state, covered by four feet of tide-water at mean low tide as delineated upon the plan in the office of commissioners of shell fisheries, and not within any harbor line, to be used as a private and general oyster fishery for the planting and cultivation of oysters thereon, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem proper, but not for a longer term than ten years or for a shorter term than five years, nor for a rent less than ten dollars per annum for every acre to be leased, where the water is of the depth of less than twelve feet at mean low water, as shown on the plan in the office of the commissioners of shell fisheries, and not agreeing to lease more than one acre at a time in the lot or parcel to one person or firm; but in drawing such leases said commissioners may include in the instrument of lease one or more acres of land leased by them, and all such leases shall be made and executed free of expense to the lessors; and neither of such commissioners shall at any time be interested in any lease of ground for planting oysters or in the cultivation or product thereof. Provided, however, that in Little Narragansett bay, and in Pawtuxet river below "Pawtuxet rock," so called, the said commissioners may let such land on terms as to time and rentals as may seem to them best.

Sec. 8. The said commissioners may let and lease any lands within the state covered by tide-water where the said water is of the depth of at least twelve feet according to the plan in the office of the commissioners of shell fisheries at the average low water, for the purpose of having the said land used in planting and cultivating oysters in the deep waters of Narragansett bay and tides, at an annual rental of not less than five dollars per acre for a term not exceeding ten years from the date of lease.

Sec. 9. Any person who shall wrongfully make claim to any public oyster ground, of which he has no lease or title from the state, by erecting boards or monuments thereon of any description, or otherwise claiming title to such land, shall for the first offence pay a fine of twenty dollars and, for every subsequent offence pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs, one-half thereof to the use of the state and the other half to the commissioners.

Sec. 10. The said commissioners shall cause the original surveying and plating of all lands for planting and cultivating oysters under provisions of this chapter to be done at the expense of the state and without charge to the lessors; and the state auditor shall draw his order for the payment of said surveys and plating upon the general treasurer, upon properly presented vouchers approved by said commissioners, and the general treasurer shall pay said orders out of any money that may be in his hands not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 11. The said commissioners may at the request of the lessor, for cause shown, cancel or modify any lease, or they may relet or sublet the rent reserved therein if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the commissioners that it would be equitable so to do.

Sec. 12. The said commissioners shall not let any land north of a line extending across Providence river from Field's Point to Kettle Point; or let any lands west of a line drawn from Warwick Neck light to Peck Point, at Potowomut Neck; or let any land between Pawtuxet Neck and Sayles light or between Pawtuxet Neck and Rock Point inks, or from land already leased; or let any of the ponds in Little Compton, Charlestown, South Kingstown, New Shoreham, Tiverton, or Westerly; or let the channel between Long Neck and Marsh Island flats, from the channel to Providence river to the biles in Pawtuxet; provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect any of the lands which have been leased or the releasing thereof.

Sec. 13. The said commissioners shall give notice of every application for a lease of land for the planting of oysters by publication twice a week for two successive weeks in some daily newspaper published in the city of Providence, and also once a week for two successive weeks in some newspaper published in the county nearest to which the ground is located, describing the land therein applied for and giving the name and address of the applicant and the day, hour, and place where the land will be let; which day shall in all cases where the first hearing upon such application it to be had upon the first or third Friday of the month, and the commissioners may give such further notice of such application as they may deem to be necessary to inform persons interested of the pendency of such application, and the actual costs of publishing said notices shall be paid by the applicants.

Sec. 14. Said commissioners may adjourn such hearing from time to time, and may issue process to compel the attendance of witnesses for either party, and shall give notice to all parties who have appeared before them upon any application of the time and place when their decision will be given; and such decision shall be final, and all appellate proceedings are liable and precluded by this act.

Sec. 15. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the commissioners upon any application for a private or several oyster ground or oyster fishery may petition the commissioners for division of the same, or withdraw and for the county nearest to which said land so applied for has, for a reversal or modification of such decision, in like manner as with the same procedure, excepting where a different procedure is provided in this act, as provided in section fifteen, and section of chapter fifteen in the case of petition for relief for over assessment of taxes.

Sec. 16. Application for citation in such case shall be made to the clerk of said common pleas division within five days from the day of such decision, shall have been made, and the petitioner shall, after before the time for filing his petition, file with said clerk a copy of the proceedings before the commissioners, and a bond, signed by him or by some in his behalf, with sufficient surety, in the sum of five dollars, payable to said clerk for the use of the state, with certificate to prosecute such petition to final judgment and to pay such costs, fees and the costs of summonses, and to pay the expenses of the same.

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Sec. 47. Application for citation in such case shall

Tales of The Town.

He was not erudite in appearance; from the cut of his clothes he might be a simple laborer—not one of the intelligent farmers who dwell on Aquidneck Island but a backwoodsman from one of the defunct communities in the northwestern part of the state. He stretched his neck up and down, gazing with open-mouthed admiration at the rapidly growing decorations. Then he sauntered into the postoffice to send a postal to the old woman.

He bought a postal card, fishing the penny from the depths of a greasy wallet which he carried in his belt. Emboldened by this expenditure he thought the services of the United States government were at his disposal, he blurted out:

"Buy, win! Will our flags on things be put up for?"

Assistant Postmaster Bennett faintly explained that on the morrow Newport would hold a fete.

"Fete, eh? What's that?"

Mr. Bennett explained further and was then confronted by the query:

"How do you spell it?"

Being enlightened on this point the agriculturist stamped over to the desk to write his postal, muttering to himself, "F-e-t-e, f-e-t-e, f-e-t-e!" Then he essayed to write the word but by that time had forgotten the spelling.

"How'd ye say, sir, spelt it, Mister?" "F-e-t-e, f-e-t-e, f-e-t-e!" he queried. Being further enlightened he proceeded, with many twangings of the tongue and much scratching of the head, to tell "the old woman" about the coming glories of Newport's "fete."

The thoughts of childhood are unfathomable. Little Lucy was taken by her mother to see the illumination in the evening. She gazed with joy at the sight of Thames street with its thousands of brilliant electric lights. On Ferry wharf, while waiting for the government launch to convey the party to the Torpedo Station, she was scarcely less pleased with the comparatively tiny colored lamps on the press boat Monroe.

"Mamma," she whispered, "it isn't as light here as it was back there is it?"

"No, dear," replied her mother, who is trying, and with success, to instill into the youthful mind a desire for observation. "The lights on Thames street were electric lights and these are only candles."

The child directed her gaze upon the glorious full moon that rode in the sky and was silent for a moment. Then she whispered shyly,

"Mamma, I see they use electric lights on the moon and candles on the stars, don't they, mamma?"

A small boy sat on the steps of the National Exchange Bank, weeping bitterly. It was the afternoon of Peter Day and he wanted to see the street parade forming on Washington square. In the morning he had purchased the vendors of pennies, candy and soda water until the combination had washed havoc with his digestive apparatus. But he wouldn't go home.

A passer-by was attracted by the sight of the forlorn little figure and stopped to question him.

"What is the matter, my boy?" he asked gently.

No answer, but the sobs came faster.

"What is the trouble?" the man repeated.

"Can't I help you?"

Then the tear-stained face was raised for an instant, revealing the fact that anger as well as pain was responsible for the tears.

"I don't touch a ache and," somewhat vaguely, "I'll have it again if I want to."

Eat Less Protein.

Eat less of protein in summer. Diet rich in protein—the principal constituent of whites of eggs, lean meat, milk, curds, cheese, wheat, gluten, etc., etc.—increases bodily heat. A certain supply of oxygen is needed for the combustion of protein as well as of fat, and since the air's supply of oxygen is lessened in hot weather as explained, the human system becomes overloaded with an undissolved amount of unoxidized matter, which cannot be properly expelled by the kidneys. Uric acid poisoning is apt to result from too much protein in hot weather. The liver becomes disordered from this cause, too. White residents of tropical regions are troubled much by congestion of the liver because of their rich protein diet. Tropical natives who adopt the white man's diet are troubled the same way. Asiatics who have become semi-Europeanized suffer much from disease of the liver. In India a series of rabbits were fed for 10 months on nothing but cheese, rich in protein. Another group were fed on vegetables alone. The cheese-fed rabbits grew to be fatter, but their livers grew out of all proportion to their weights.

To produce protein in the hot weather diet it is best to reduce our supply of meat, primarily. This is because meat is rich in the heat-producing fat as well.

But a certain amount of protein is important, even in a very hot climate. It is essential to the repair of the system.

Without a reasonable supply food is not digested.

The Happy Man.

Dr. Edwin M. May of Mount Zion, Ill., tells the story of the inscription in a Vermont cemetery. It seems that Jacob Green buried his estimable wife Hannah and on the gravestone was engraved:

"The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

He then consulted himself by finding another wife, Martha, who, in course of time died and was buried by the side of number one. Her stone bore the significant words: "I cried unto the Lord and he heard me, and delivered me from all my troubles."—Chicago Record Herald.

His Ardor Checked.

He—Miss Frost, I can no longer repress the warmth of sentiment your charms have kindled; there is a passion burning within me.

She—Ah, then I had better call father. He is a life insurance agent.—Richmond Dispatch.

Back Action.

"Do you believe in the efficacy of lucky stones?"

"Of course. The man's in luck who has too much sense to buy one for a dollar."—Chicago Record-Herald.

GASTORIA.

Dear Sirs:—I am the author of the "Gastoria" book and I would like to have it signed by you.

A Curious Client.

While the late David Col, the great Antwerp painter, was at work in his studio one day many years ago there entered a farmer, who requested him to paint his father's portrait. The artist, not being overburdened with wealth at that time, gladly agreed to do the work and said that he would be pleased to see the old gentleman at any time. Thereupon the farmer said merrily:

"Oh, you can't see him, sir, for he's dead."

"Then how on earth do you expect me to paint his portrait?" asked the artist, with a sigh.

"Oh, you're fooling me, sir," said the farmer. "Just tell me whose picture that is on the easel there."

"That is a portrait of St. Anthony," was the answer.

"Is that really St. Anthony?"

"Yes."

"Did he tell you?"

"Of course not."

"Well, then, isn't that a clear proof that you are able to make the portrait of a dead man?"

Col, who wanted money badly, allowed himself to be persuaded by this novel argument, and, therefore, he believed from the farmer as many particulars about the dead man as he could, and then, after making a sketch of the son, because he said that he closely resembled his father, he began work on the portrait. When it was finished, he sent for the farmer and showed it to him. To his surprise, the man fell on his knees and began to cry bitterly, his eyes meanwhile fixed on the portrait. Col flattered himself that he had made a lifelike portrait and that it was the wonderful resemblance which caused the son to grieve so sorely.

"Why do you cry so much?" he asked, trying to comfort him.

"Oh, my dear sir," was the unexpected reply, "I never thought that any one could change so much in such a short time! Dear me, how terribly ugly my poor father has become!"

America's Trade Supremacy.

No period in American history can have the interest for the student that the last decade has, and it would be hard to find more striking figures of industrial advance than Carroll D. Wright gives in the current *World's Work*.

The number of manufacturing establishments in 1899 was 365,415, says Mr. Wright. "At the present time the census officials have received the schedules of 654,000, but probably not more than 600,000 of these are for establishments comparable with those counted in 1899. Taking this calculation as fairly correct, however, there has been a gain in the ten years of nearly 300,000 establishments engaged in the manufacture of goods. The total value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing, in 1899 was \$8,372,387,299. Based on an estimate on the increase in the number of establishments and the tabulation of States already completed, a most conservative figure for the value of all products in 1900 is \$16,000,000,000.

"The statistics of manufactured products show that the United States is easily in the supremacy relative to any country in the world. The commercial statistics are equally satisfactory. For the calendar year 1900 our exports of domestic products were greater than those of any other country, their total value for that year being \$1,589,012,659. Great Britain ranked next, with \$1,418,248,000, and Germany next, with \$1,059,611,000."

Greeley's Sarcasm.

On one occasion when Horace Greeley was a power in New York journalism he was sitting on a hotel plaza in Peekskill, quietly scanning the columns of that morning Tribune, when a stranger came along, glanced contemptuously at the paper he was reading and remarked:

"This sheet you've got there,先生! I used to read it myself, but I've subscribed to a decent newspaper now, and as fast as The Tribune comes along I feed it to my goat. That's all it's fit for!"

Mr. Greeley looked at the man with a quizzical smile.

"So you feed your goat on Tribune, do you?" he asked in the mildest of accents.

"Yes, sir, I do!" blustered the stranger.

"All right, my friend!" said Mr. Greeley quietly; "keep right on reading some other paper and feeding your goat on Tribune, and I'll guarantee in three months' time the goat will know considerably more about what is going on in the world than its owner does!"—Lippincott's.

Lobsters.

In the slang of the day, to call a man a lobster is to imply that he is short of intelligence. It is a contemptuous epithet, usually uttered in an impudent voice and accompanied with a sneer. In England, however, the term when applied to soldiers is complimentary. Tommy Atkins is popularly called a lobster because he is turned out when enlisted into the service. So far back as 1643 Sir Arthur Haslrig commanded a regiment of 500 horse which were so prodigiously armed that they were called by the king's party "the regiment of lobsters," because of the bright iron shells with which they covered being perfect cuirassiers.—New York Press.

His First Case.

Young Doctor. Yes, I expect that things will go pretty slow when I commence, until I get started a little.

Old Doctor. Well, you must expect that. Why, when I first showed my brass plate, I sat in my consulting room for three months and only had one case.

"Aww! That was rough, wasn't it? Only one case, and what was that a case of?"—A case of instruments.—London Times.

A Bad Case.

Housekeep. I've come to the conclusion that the rent I'm paying for my house is too high.

Borden. Well, why don't you speak to your land lord about it?

Housekeep. I'm afraid he'll make it still higher.—Philadelphia Press.

"Did you ever notice this paradox?" remarked the crusty summer boarder on the porch of the seashore hotel.

"What paradox?" inquired the other.

"That the easy chairs are always hardest to get."

They also serve who sit down and wait.

English Names.

The American who believes as thousands do, that to betray one's nationality is to invite overcharging and extortion in the West, East ships of London, is not only hard pressed to choose the peculiar words the English employ, but he has quite as many and as deep pitfalls to avoid in the methods of pronunciation. I will not refer, says Julian Ralph, in the August issue of Harper's Magazine, to the false or ignorant methods of illiterate persons but will confine attention to some eccentricities of pronunciation of gentlemen and ladies of education, rank and breeding. They say *immediately*, *injin* for engine, *ligger* for *luggage*, *clerk* for *clerk*, *pay* *teat*, *aytch*—and so on through a long list. The peculiarities of mode of pronouncing their own names of families, places, and things are not open to criticism, because if they may not do as they please with their own, it is hard indeed. They pronounced Berkeley, Berkeley, Cooper, Cudigan, Cudigan, Ralph is like some others, Graven is like Darby, Leveson-Gower becomes Lestigen, Herford is hertford, and Albany is spoken so that the first syllable shall rhyme with shall, instead of with hall, as with us. I hear them to say that Cholmondeley is called clum-de-ley, and that Hem-amp is beehum, as every one knows these eccentricities, yet they are the most remarkable of all the liberties the English take with their language. You must say Baldwin and Bradford, and you must drop the following names very short: Budget, Bob-bin, South-uk, and Mary-gone. I have heard the Police call his own house Melior House, though we call it Marlborough House.

Indian Moses.

Standing Yellow, a war chief of the Cheyenne Indians, has recently returned from a trip to old Mexico, where he went as delegate for a number of tribes in Oklahoma, aggregating about 10,000 Indians altogether. The purpose of the old chief's trip was to select a new home for the reservation Indians, who had always considered Mexico nothing short of another happy hunting ground, where they could all live a life of prosperity and ease; but the report of the old chief has upset the fancy notion these Indians held about Mexico, and will be the means of returning the 10,000 redskins in this country until they die.

Standing Yellow, explains the Clever-just Leader, went to the city of Mexico, where he talked with the native Indians.

One morning he met in the suburbs of the Mexican capital a poor man and his wife, walking into town, each carrying a large bundle of hay on their back. The man carried about 200 pounds and the woman half that amount.

Standing Yellow asked them the reason for this heavy burden, and was told that they were selling it to buy bread and meat.

The poor man added further that they had eaten the hay with a mohawk and would get about 35 cents for it, which represented two days' work.

Standing Yellow made immediate preparations for departure.

"I thought we were poor," he commented, "but we have never had to eat hay in order to get enough to eat. If this is the way the Indians have to work here, we will know where we are. We did not know we were so well off!"

When Standing Yellow made his report of the hay incident to the tribe, which commissioned him, it was unanimously agreed to remain on their reservations in Oklahoma.

Eccentric.

The Witness. I consider the defendant eccentric. I watched him on one occasion and noticed that he carefully read the same newspaper all through twice.

The Court. Did you call his attention to it?

The Witness. Yes. He said he was color blind.

The Court. What did he mean by that?

The Witness. He said he couldn't tell a newspaper that was read from one that wasn't.

Cruel.

Old Aunt (on her deathbed)—I am just making my will, my dear Heinrich. I know, alas, too well that you are not religiously disposed and have no desire to promote the cause of—

Nephew (hostile)—Be your pardon, Aunt—Heaven be praised! Then you will be glad to hear that I have left my property to the church!—Humanistic Blather.

Maid Worth Having.

The Mistress (entering the kitchen). Jane, didn't I hear a dish break a minute ago?

The Maid. I hope you did, miss;

I made noise enough. If you hadn't heard it, I should have thought you were getting deaf, and that, you know, would be awful.—Boston Transcript.

Cause of her Cold.

"Poor Emerson has a very severe cold," said Mrs. Backbay to Mrs. Boston. "Yes, the poor child took off her heavy-weight spectacles and put on her summer eyeglasses too soon," replied the latter.—Detroit Free Press.

Accommodating.

Jinks. Have you got quarters for a dollar, old man?

Winks. My vest pocket is rather crowded, but pass it over, and I'll try to make room for it.

There was a very little boy wading up to the ankles in muddy water one afternoon.

"Why aren't you at school young man?" asked a passing gentleman.

"'Ces! I've got the whooping cough," he explained.

Blanche—But he'll propose again.

He thinks a woman's "no" means "yes."

Clara—Then I'll have to convince him that two negatives do not make an affirmative.

"I am a self-made man," said the pompous individual, with his chest expanded. The other looked at him critically. "Brooklyn Life."

Judge—And your wife aimed at and struck your head with a cup? Witness

—Yes, sir. Judge—Well, all I have to say is that you ought to be very proud of her.—Tit-Bits.

Lady (to her dog, which

